

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. XVII.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY JUNE 12, 1886.

NO. 7.

LAND FORFEITURES.

Is What the Senators Talked About Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In the Senate yesterday gave notice that on the next legislative day, he would call up for the purpose of making some remarks on it, the bill to promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of the American nation. (This is Frye's bill, providing for a Congress of the American nation.)

On motion of Dolph, the Senate then took up the Northern Pacific Railroad forfeiture bill.

George addressed the Senate on the bill, commenting generally on the enormous quantity of land, 180,000,000 acres, given by Congress to various railroad corporations from 1860 to 1885. George said it was a larger area of land than constituted the Republic of France or the Empire of Germany; the present value of railroad land grants at the average price already realized by the companies was \$775,794,863. The Northern Pacific Company, he said, had come to Congress asking Congress that the company had power to build its road without a mortgage or encumbrance of any sort. Giving the history of congressional legislation in favor of the road, George characterized that portion of the legislation as a "great fraud."

Referring to stock watering in connection with the Northern Pacific, George said that the watering of stock on other roads compared with that on this road was but as gentle morning dew compared with the Falls of Niagara. The company had issued a hundred million dollars of stock to represent 500 miles of completed road. Regarding the arguments of railroads that they would develop the country, George alluded to the fact which he understood to be substantially admitted by the Northern Pacific road authorities namely: That the company's trains refuse to stop at flourishing towns in Washington Territory, the larger in that section, in order that its stock for money to build up a town of its own four miles away might be gratified. In that way it crushed the citizens of the old town, and persisted in its refusal to stop its trains at the old town till the courts compelled them to stop. Should Senators go on and allow a criminal neglect of their duties allow this company to become the owner of an area of land equal to two states? He protested against any faithlessness on the part of Congress. He made this protest in behalf of millions of homeless people in the United States.

Logan, from the committee on appropriations, reported an army appropriation bill, and it was placed on the calendar.

Cullom, from the committee on Territories, reported adversely the bill which passed the House several weeks ago to increase the jurisdiction of the probate courts of Arizona Territory.

Teller said he would vote for the forfeiture of all lands co-terminous with the uncompleted portions of the road. Congress, however, had to deal with law, and was bound by law. As to the statement that the Republican party had given away a large amount of public lands since 1860, Mr. Teller said it was true that the grant in the Northern Pacific case had been held to be a grant in present, and if the title had become vested by law, Congress could not divest it.

Sherman admitted that the company had forfeited the grant of their lands so far as they had not completed the road. He would not, in any case, vote to forfeit the grant, where the road had been completed, even after the time fixed for its completion. Each a proposition would be given inapplicable, because Congress now only did not forfeit land in 1870, when it had an undoubted right to forfeit them, and allow the company to go on and build its road, and government had accepted the road piece by piece, as it had been built. The grant thus became complete and absolute, and it would be a great wrong now to forfeit the lands that had been earned.

When regarded the failure referred to as an equitable stoppage.

Mr. Van Wyck asked how it could be an equitable stoppage when the company had repeatedly asked Congress to extend the time for building the road, and Congress refused to do so.

Mr. Sherman said that the failure to pass the law had nothing to do with it. He believed Van Wyck's amendment intended. He (Mr. Sherman) admitted that the right of Congress to forfeit the land was a political question, but it would be a political question to forfeit, because while the forfeiture was not worth a cent an acre, it was worth a cent an acre, and the company was completing the road. It would be a political question to forfeit the land, because while the forfeiture was not worth a cent an acre, it was worth a cent an acre, and the company was completing the road. It would be a political question to forfeit the land, because while the forfeiture was not worth a cent an acre, it was worth a cent an acre, and the company was completing the road.

by Mr. George would not sell for \$300,000,000 cash actually paid into it. That road had been a very bad investment for those who had put money into it.

Mr. Mitchell asked whether, as a question of fact, Congress could forfeit the land now been entirely completed.

East said there was but one answer. Where an estate was to be acquired by the fulfillment of a condition, there could be no such thing as fulfillment of that condition by implication. The fulfillment must be full and complete before legal estate could pass. These railroad men Mr. East continued, had made fortunes as mushroom growers in the night. A collection of such men had enriched themselves at the expense of the people of the United States. They did not serve equity, honesty or good faith, and only came here to assert their legal rights and to defy the authority and power of Congress, and the people of the United States to deal with them.

The great question to-day was whether the government was superior to corporations or corporations superior to the government. The corporations had exhibited shameless and unprincipled oppression and extortion, as well as dishonesty in their dealings with the people and the government of the United States. Our people and our country were only able to stand the drains made on their liberties, because they were young and strong and vigorous. Mr. East advocated the forfeiture of every acre of land that had not been earned according to the strict limitations and conditions imposed in the grant. The bill then went over till to-morrow.

Spooner took the floor and, in offering a resolution of condolence on the death of Hon. Joseph Rankin, late Representative in Congress from the State of Wisconsin, delivered an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased. The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

On motion of O'Neil, from Missouri, the Senate bill (similar to the one introduced in the House by O'Neil), assented to legalize the incorporation of the national trade union. Private business having been dispensed with a session was ordered for to-night for the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, and a session for to-morrow night for the consideration of pension bills.

Cobb, of Indiana, from the committee on public lands, reported back the Atlantic & Pacific Land Reclamation bill with the Senate amendments, and moved concurrence in the amendments. No action was taken and the motion was laid over until Monday.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

In the discussion of paragraphs relating to committee clerks, Morrison, of Illinois, introduced a resolution to reduce the salaries claimed by Holman to be made on the bill, called attention to the fact that \$16,000 was appropriated for assistant clerks to the committee on appropriations when there was no law to prevent reductions being made.

Holman said that the sum had been appropriated in former years, but expressed a willingness to vote for a reduction if Morrison made the motion. The two gentlemen then engaged in a colloquy which amused the members, and upon Randall's (Pennsylvania) attempting to answer a question propounded by Morrison, that gentleman exclaimed: "I was asking you! You are not an economist up to the standard of the gentleman from Indiana."

Cobb, of Indiana, offered an amendment making an appropriation for first assistant door-keeper of the House. The bill fails to make any provision for this office, which was now filled by Luther F. Warder.

Howard, of Indiana, supporting the amendment, protested against legislating Warder out of office, and hoped the committee would not attempt to do what it indirectly did a few days ago. Amendment rejected.

The House committee of commerce, to-day, ordered a favorable report on bills extending the limits of Portland, Oregon, as a port of entry, and allowing credit to the revenue marine service for expenses incurred in returning ships wrecked season to the United States. The House committee on Indian affairs, to-day, agreed to favorably report Delegate Bailey's bill authorizing the appointment of a board of commissioners to examine, adjust and report on all claims growing out of the Indian depredation and treaties. A favorable report was also ordered on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with Shoshone and Bannock Indians for the relinquishment of a part of their lands in Fort Hall, Idaho, reservation for railroad purposes.

Allen, of Mississippi, offered an amendment providing that none of the money appropriated for contingent funds should be used in paying the expenses of the funeral of any member of Congress.

The amendment was rejected—12 to 73. The claim appropriating for the salary of the President, having been reached.

Bayne, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that no part of this money shall be paid until the civil service rules shall have been changed as recommended by the committee on appropriations in the latter part of the bill. The point of order having been raised against the amendment, Bayne, while not contending that it was not in the order, stated that it was germane to the bill at all, it was germane at this point.

Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, said that the provision, whether in the form presented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, or in its original form, was a proposition conceived in the spirit of purest benevolence for the benefit of the people.

There was no man here who was subject to a point of order, and therefore would be thrust out of the bill as an irrelevant and impertinent intruder. There was no man who doubted that if, by any miscarriage, such should not be its fate when it got to the Senate, that body would trample it under foot, with the scorn and contempt it deserved.

The effect of the amendment requiring a certification of the full list of eligible to the appointing power would be to give a partisan and not a non-partisan service. It was not a mere matter of conjectural speculation; that it was a matter of experience, demonstrated, boasted of, gloated over by the Baltimore postmaster. This ingenious young man had got the whole list of eligibles into his hands, and what use did he make of it? According to his own statement before an examiner of the civil service commission, who was in Baltimore, he made such good use of it that in less space than a year, he had turned out every Republican in that office and had put a Democrat in his place without using force or fraud.

Compton, of Maryland, said that the assault his colleague had made on the late postmaster at Baltimore was as undeserved as any one man had ever made on another. Who was that postmaster? He was the peer of the gentleman from Maryland (Findlay) or any other gentleman on this floor or any where as a man of character and intelligence, and the Democratic Civil Service commission had sought, by every effort and by every means it could employ, to show he had violated the law of the service because he had removed from office a lot of political scoundrels, and a lot of unprincipled scoundrels, associates of his colleague in the last fall's campaign, when he (Findlay) has sought to defeat the Democratic ticket. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Immediately the house was in an uproar, but above the noise Mr. Findlay was heard to inquire angrily whether his colleague meant to say that he associated with scoundrels and scoundrels.

Speaker Carlisle, who was in the chamber, approached the Speaker's desk, and was apparently ready to seize the gavel and exert his authority in case the demonstration became more threatening, but Chairman Holman was equal to the emergency, and soon succeeded in securing comparative quiet.

After further debate, largely of a personal character, between the Maryland Senators, Bayne's amendment was ruled out of order, and some little discussion arose as to the proper mode of appropriating for the salary of the presiding officer of the Senate. It was finally agreed to strike out the clause appropriating \$8,000 for the salary of Vice-President and to appropriate \$3,000 to pay such a Senator as might be selected to preside over the Senate.

The civil service section having been reached, Morrison made a point of order against the provision changing the duties of the commission, and pending a decision he refused to reduce the salaries claimed by Holman to be made on the bill, called attention to the fact that \$16,000 was appropriated for assistant clerks to the committee on appropriations when there was no law to prevent reductions being made.

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THE BLOODY MICKS.

The Wrecking and Looting in Belfast.

COWARDLY ACTS OF THE MOB.

It is Feared that Every Victim's Funeral May Prove a Fresh Rioting-Site.

The Irish.

Belfast, June 11.—An Associated Press reporter detailed to remain on the scene of the riots, at 5 o'clock this morning, reported as follows: "I remained among the rioters all night. The greatest damage in the way of wrecking and looting was done along the Shank Hill and Corn Road. The fighting in both thoroughfares was desperate and continuous. The mob was composed of the lowest ruffians. The bayonets of the police had no terror for them, and in many cases I saw the mob in overwhelming numbers press up against the bayonets of the police, and drive them back. The only instances in which the police drove the mob back, so far as I could observe, were those in which the officers in company had fired at close range rapid volleys of buckshot. These rioters could not stand against, and they were driven back, but even under such gallant fire the rioters would go to the pavement and rush upon the police while they were reloading. It is impossible to describe the state of terror under which the respectable Catholic people of Belfast are now living, in consequence of the prevalent anarchy of bigotry. The bravest of them hardly dare venture out of doors in daylight even. I know that scores of people were shot during last night's riots. I saw ten taken to the hospitals this morning. It is feared that every funeral of a victim of the riots may prove a fresh rioting site. The last-mentioned citizens demand of the government the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the cause of the whole disorder. The fighting is at such close range as to be practically hand to hand, and continued until 2 o'clock this morning, when daylight began to dawn, and so many of the rioters disappeared, as to leave the mob insufficient strength to longer cope with the armed police. I observed in dispersing it: My observation shows the mob of last night was composed of the very scum of Belfast. I saw members of it throw heavy stones weighing fifteen and twenty pounds. I even saw fiends hurling rocks at gallant firemen who were imperilling their lives in attempts to save dwellings from destruction by incendiary fires, and by the inmates from horrible deaths. If anything else was wanting to prove the character of the mob, it would be furnished by dozens of the ruffians I saw during the night, sneaking away from wrecked and burning buildings in the dawn of day."

Belfast, June 11.—The rioting last night was less disastrous than on Wednesday. After their day's labor had ended, thousands of workmen gathered in the vicinity of Bower Hill police station. They executed the police and cried out: "We will have ten lives for every one of the murdered." The county police were withdrawn and some well known local constables were sent to reason with the mob. The latter demanded the withdrawal of all the police. Archbishop Leve and several Presbyterian clergymen, afterwards, implored the mob to disperse, their addresses proved altogether useless, and even while the clergymen were speaking the rioters kept up a ceaseless stone-throwing at the police. One stone struck a divine squarely in the face, and hurt him severely. Captain LeStrange, resident magistrate, who was present to counsel order, was struck by a brickbat on the head. When the preaching ceased the mob surged up to the gates of the barracks and deduced the police to come and take a square fight. Things went on in this way until about 10 o'clock, when two troops of dragoons galloped up. They were followed by 300 infantry. These men had been under arms eleven hours. The mob was for a moment powerless with surprise, and respected the runaways soon however, and returned to the scene, warmly cheering the soldiers. The latter had taken complete possession of the streets around the barracks, and cordoned them effectively. The mob, realizing the impregnability of the police's position, now departed in sections, carrying the "Orange Lily" and "Globe Britannia." While all this was going on at Bower Hill barracks, the mob had taken possession of York Street. They first concentrated in front of the wine store kept by a Catholic named McKenna. The building was soon seized and wrecked and all of McKenna's stock of wines was emptied in a few feet. This mob then proceeded to McKenna's tavern. The police had taken warning, and got there first. A set light took place. It was waged with desperation on both sides. The police fired twenty-six rounds of buckshot at the rioters, but the mob finally drove them away and smashed McKenna's tavern to pieces, distributing the glass and liquor to all who would drink or carry the liquor away. Several of the rioters were wounded in this fight and were left helpless in the street by their comrades, who, rendered with liquor and excitement, rushed to the work of the wreck and pillage. A number of taverns were destroyed and all their stock of wine, whiskey and beer was thrown to the crows in the streets, who drank it ravenously or carried it away in pails and buckets. In the latter work scores of women and children were engaged, all the time the rioting lasted. Toward midnight the mob, after having wrecked and looted all the taverns in the vicinity, returned to McKenna's and set it on fire. The glare attracted the police, who reformed and marched down there to put out the fire and save the town from a conflagration. They had to fight for every foot of the way they made. At times, when the flames flashed high, the sight of uniformed officers scattered among the mob, filling the street from house to house, each officer fighting on his own account, and all in the same direction, every man shouting or cursing, and women and children at windows shrieking and gesticulating, was terrible. Finally the police got together, and carried on their battle with buckshot. This eventually scattered the mob, and the fire at McKenna's was put out before it could extend. McKenna and his family, and a number of Catholic neighbors were rescued from the fury of the mob by an Orangeman, who took them to his house and there gave them safe refuge.

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The Typo's Meeting.

PITTSBURGH, June 11.—At the afternoon session of the International Typographical Union, a special committee on the question of the union joining the Knights of Labor presented a lengthy report, which was adopted. The report, after complimenting the Knights of Labor in the highest terms and pledging their support, demands, first, that the Knights will not attempt to do the course of action of the distinctive trades. Second, that they will not cover with the shield of the order any man who has been found unworthy to mingle with members of the union as a fellow craftsman in good standing.

The report of the special committee on the use of plate matter was approved. The report recommends that the executive council endeavor to unite all firms manufacturing plates and that all non-union firms be prohibited; that local unions be required to intercept the use of plates where a reduction of the working force will ensue. The newspapers must be prohibited from using news plates manufactured in non-union offices, or else be declared unfair. No subordinate union can take any action regarding the use of plates without the consent of the Executive Council.

They Want a Blessing.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Before the adjournment of the assembly of conferences of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, the following dispatch was sent to His Holiness the Pope:

His Holiness, Leo XIII.

Your Holiness:—The general assembly of the conferences of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul of the United States and Canada, now in session at Washington, wish to express their gratitude for the elevation of Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Tachereau, of Quebec, to the Holy Roman Cardinals, and ask your Holiness to bless the labors of the conferences. (Signed.)

REV. T. CORRIGAN,
REV. C. A. HEALY,
REV. J. F. KEARNEY,
JOHN HIGGINS,
Committee.

Rome, June 11.

His Holiness sent this reply: His Holiness is much pleased with your expressions of filial gratitude and blessings from his heart the conferences of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, of the United States and Canada. (Signed.)

The Crawford-Dike Scandal.

LONDON, June 11.—The Crawford-Dike divorce case was in court again to-day on the issue of Sir Charles Dike's right to have the Queen's proctor open the case in order to enable the member for Chelsea to produce testimony in his own vindication. Crawford asked the court to refuse to allow the proctor to intervene, alleging that the only witnesses who would be produced to contradict the confession of Mrs. Crawford were Sir Charles himself, whom that confession implicated, and his servants. Mrs. Crawford contended that the Queen's proctor should be allowed to answer the suggestion that he intervened in Sir Charles' interest. The judge said he himself did not believe the suggestion. He was certain the proctor would not so violate the duties of his office. The judge refused to make Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Charles Dike parties to the proctor to enable them to be heard by counsel.

In the Supreme Court.

The following were the Supreme Court's proceedings yesterday: Frank Hansen was admitted to citizenship.

The People vs. David Miller, briefly argued by Mr. Dickinson; submitted and taken under advisement.

The United States vs. Wm. M. Brown, key: United States vs. Nicholas H. Groesbeck, argued by A. G. Sutherland, and A. G. Sutherland, Jr., and S. R. Thurman; submitted and taken under advisement.

Spanish Fork vs. Thomas, argued and submitted.

Court then adjourned.

On the Diamond.

DETROIT, June 11.—Detroit 9, St. Louis 5.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Philadelphia 3, Washington 5.

BOSTON, June 11.—New York 1, Boston 10.

Nickleson's Arsenic Sales.

Last night Salvo in the world for Cuts, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chills, Cuts, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay returned. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price twenty-five cents per box. For sale by E. O. M. I.

Capt. Paul Boyton's PROGRAMME At Garfield, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, At 6 p.m. Each Day.

- 1.—Inflation of the Dress, Position in the Water, etc.—The position of the head is perfectly natural, the shoulders are situated behind the head sitting as a pillow.
- 2.—Propulsion Through the Water with and without Paddle.
- 3.—Standing Upright in the Water.—Forecasting of a drifted operator standing upright in the water without inflating or emptying their lungs.
- 4.—Use of Wings for attracting attention when voyaging.
- 5.—Sending Dispatches.—Conveying the result of a reconnaissance by means of carrier pigeons, also frequently used by the Captain when navigating.
- 6.—Construction of a Raft.—Half a dozen of experienced men clad in the summer suit and a covered raft from the debris of a wreck capable of saving many lives.
- 7.—Distress Signals, or "Pick me up" on the deep, for calling attention from the coasting passing vessels by means of balloons, flags, etc.
- 8.—Fishing on Lake Erie, on a small knowledge of local bridges.
- 9.—Cooking, Preparing Meals.—"Pick me up" on a dinner.—Advantages of a well-provided life preserver.
- 10.—Dinner.—Representing the shipwrecked sailors' condition on a raft in mid-ocean.
- 11.—Employment Afloat.—Smoking, reading, etc.
- 12.—Sailing.—Laten and six prizes.
- 13.—Hunting.—Showing advantages of the dress for aquatic hunting, ammunition and gun carried perfectly dry. Also showing the most important use of the gun and the use of the gun in mid-ocean.
- 14.—The Captain fully equipped for a long voyage, with one little tender in tow.
- 15.—Signaling a passing steamer by means of a torch light, mile-high on the river.
- 16.—Correspondence.—In the manner Captain Boyton receives and transmits his dispatches when afloat.
- 17.—Carrying a Line.—To establish communication between a ship and a wreck and the coast; really the most important use to which the invention can be put.
- 18.—Night Signals.—The rockets and fireworks shown are the same as used in the French and English life saving service. The powerful detonating rockets can be distinctly heard for a distance of five miles in the darkness and the coast; really the most important use to which the invention can be put.
- 19.—Explosion of Submarine Mines.—Throwing a jet of water hundreds of feet into the air; a most magnificent sight.
- 20.—A Man Overboard.—The dress can be put on in less than two minutes, and when fully inflated, can support a weight of 200 pounds.
- 21.—Attack of an Enemy's Ship.—Advantages of the armor applied to naval warfare, for placing and firing torpedoes under forts and ships, for constructing, constructing, and removing obstructions.
- 22.—Final Explosion of a Full-grown Ship.—In the same manner one man can attach a torpedo and destroy the largest ironclad afloat. This demonstrates the fact that the rubber armor is destined to be an important factor in the naval warfare of the future. The deafening report and column of water raised hundreds of feet into the air, leaving nothing but a mass of debris, and a piece of which large enough for a toothpick, is a most thrilling and fascinating sight.

POOLS! POOLS!

Sold at Walker House, THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

NOTICE

TURF MEN!

Summer Meeting, SALT LAKE DRIVING PARK.

Both American and Foreign Mutual Pools will be sold on the Summer Meeting, commencing June 14th, and the Match, June 11th.

—AT—

Walker House Billiard Room, Commencing at 8 p.m.

KILIP & Co.

GIVEN AWAY.

An American SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

LIST PRICE, \$75.00.

Complete with all the latest Attachments and Improvements. Warranted five years.

A Handsome Colored Panel Card Given with each Can of the

RELIABLE GEM BAKING POWDER.

On the market 100 years. Annual Sales, 1,000,000 Cans.

For Sale by

W. L. PRICE,

—DEALER IN—

Oranges, Apples and Fancy Groceries, Fruit, Poultry and Fish.

107 N. FIRST SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

Telephone.